

INTERNET-DRAFT

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Flow movement in Mobile IPv6  
<[draft-soliman-mobileip-flow-move-03.txt](#)>

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#### Abstract

The aim of this draft is to introduce a new extension to MIPv6 to allow hosts to direct inbound flows individually to certain preferred interfaces. This extension to MIPv6 allows multihomed hosts to take full advantage of the diverse access technologies that they may be connected to and direct their traffic according to internal policies specified by the users or applications.

## 1. Introduction

The current MIPv6 specification [[MIPv6](#)] allows a MN to manage its CoA by sending BUs to its HA and other CNs when applicable. The semantics of the BUs in MIPv6 are limited to host movement. I.e. The current MIPv6 specification does not allow a MN to split its inbound connections to different addresses. In this draft, the splitting of inbound traffic to be received on different addresses is referred to as æPer-flow movementÆ.

In the context of this proposal, a flow can be defined as one or more connections that are identified by a flow identifier. A single connection is typically identified by the source and destination IP addresses, transport protocol number and the source and destination port numbers. Alternatively a flow can be identified in a simpler manner using the flow label field in the IPv6 header [[IPv6](#)].

Flow movement can be a useful feature in cases where the MN is connected to different access technologies with different characteristics. When using the flow movement options below, a MN would be able to æmoveÆ one flow to an interface while maintaining the reception of other flows on another interface. Requesting the flow movement can be decided based on local policies within the MN and based on the link characteristics and the types of applications running at the time.

It should be noted that the flow movement option can be associated with any BU, whether it is sent to a CN, HA or MAP [[HMIPv6](#)]. A Similar mechanism for Mobile IPv4 is described in [[FNS01](#)].

## 2. Flow movement option

The Flow movement options are included within the BU and BA messages. These options contain information that allows the receiver of a BU to identify a traffic flow and route it to a given address. Multiple options may exist within a BU. These options may contain the same destination IPv6 address or different addresses. Only one destination address is allowed in each option.

A traffic flow may be identified by using the flow label in IPv6 or by combining the destination address, transport protocol number and

port number. Two different types of options are defined in this memo, one identifies a flow based on the addresses/protocol number/port numbers quintuplet, and the other identifies the connection based on the flow label combined with the CNÆs source address.

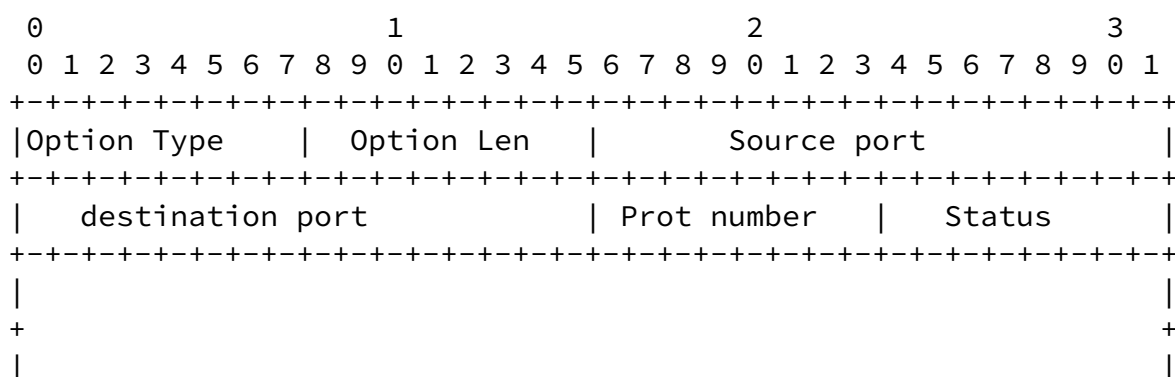
A MN can include several options within the BU message. For instance, a MN could move a number of connections to another interface. In the absence of a defined mechanism for flow label usage the MN would include a number of flow movement options, each identifying one

connection based on the source/destination addresses, port numbers and the protocol number quintuplet.

It should be noted that per-packet load balancing has negative impacts on TCP congestion avoidance mechanisms as it is desirable to maintain order between packets belonging to the same TCP connection. This behaviour is specified in [TRAFF]. Other negative impacts are also foreseen for other types of real time connections due to the potential variations in RTT between packets. Hence per-packet load balancing is not allowed in this extension. However, the MN can still request per-flow load balancing provided that the entire flow is moved to the new interface.

## 2.1 Option format for flow classification based on port numbers

Figure 1 shows the option format used when using the addresses/protocol number/ port numbers quintuplet to classify a flow. The MNÆs destination address, to which the flow is being moved, is assumed to be the source address in the IP header. Hence, when using this mechanism, the MN MUST use the appropriate source address in the IP header.



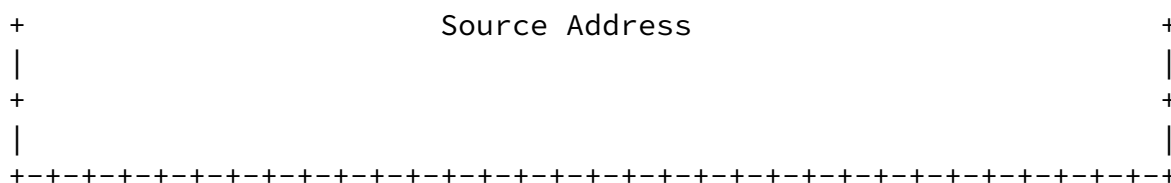


Figure 1. Port numbers based flow selection

Option Type	TBD
Option Len	Length of option
Source port	The port number for the CN
Destination port	The port number for the MN
Prot number	A 16-bit unsigned integer representing

	value of the transport protocol number associated with the port numbers.
Status	An unsigned 8 bit integer indicating the success or failure for this option. Values lower than 128 are reserved for successful registrations. Failure values are 128 and above. This field is used to indicate the success or failure of the operation when the option is part of the BA. It is also used in the BU to indicate whether the option should be added to, or deleted from, the binding cache. When set to Zero, it indicates addition, and a value Of 0xFF indicates a request for deletion (deregistration).

The following values are reserved for the status field within the flow movement option:

- 0 Indicates a successful registration.
- 128 Flow movement rejected, reason unspecified.

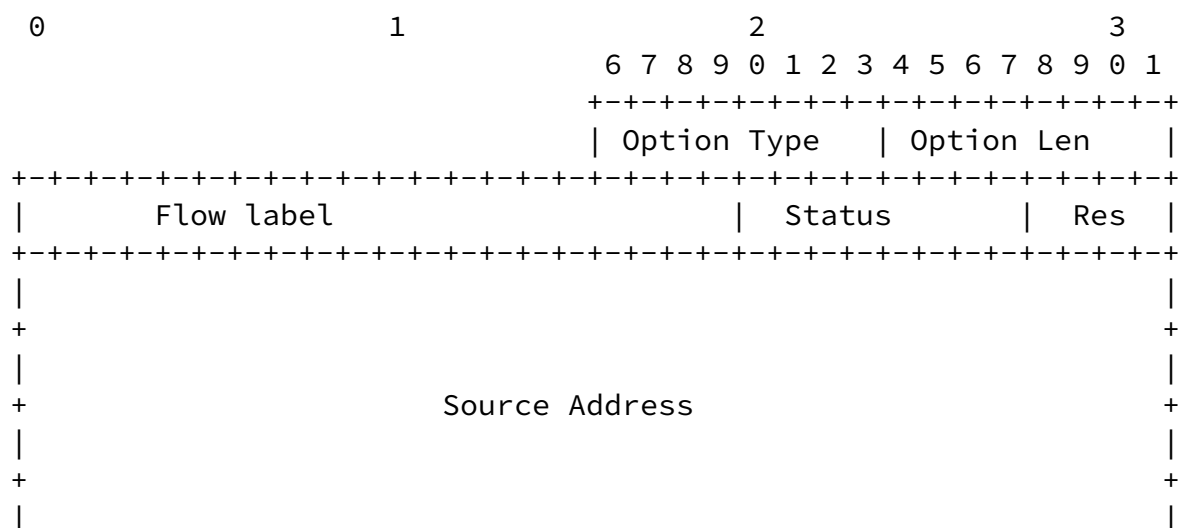
```
129 Flow movement option poorly formed.
130 Flow identification by port numbers is not Supported.
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Source Address	A 128-bit field representing the source Address of the CN.
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The alignment requirement for this option is  $8n$ .

## 2.2 Option format for flow classification based on the Flow label

Figure 2 shows the option format for flow splitting based on the Flow label and the source address. As mentioned above, the MNÆs destination address is assumed to be the source address in the IP header, hence the MN MUST select the source address in light of this requirement.



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Figure 2. Flow label based flow selection

Option Type	TBD
Option Len	Length of option
Status	An unsigned 8 bit integer indicating the success or failure for this option. Values lower than 128 are reserved for successful registrations. Failure values are 128 and above. This field is only used when the option is part of the BA to indicate the operation's success or failure. It is also used in the BU to indicate whether the option should be added to, or deleted from, the binding cache. When set to Zero, it indicates addition, and a value Of 0xFF indicates a request for deletion (deregistration).

The following values are reserved for the status field within the flow movement option:

- 0 Indicates a successful registration.
- 128 Flow movement rejected, reason unspecified.
- 129 Flow movement option poorly formed.
- 130 Flow identification by flow label is not Supported.

Res	A 4-bit reserved field, MUST be set to Zero by the sender and ignored by the Receiver.
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Source Address	A 128-bit field representing the source Address of the CN.
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### [3. Sending rules for the MN](#)

For this mechanism to be useful, the MN MUST ensure that the appropriate Source address (for the CN) is used in the option. This is clear when sending the BU directly to the CN, as both ends possess the necessary information required to identify the connection.

However, when the BU is sent to an intermediate router, like the HA or MAP, careful selection of the CN's source address is required. The reason for this is that the CN may also be a MN. The remaining part of this section will consider the case where the MN is sending BUs to an intermediate router, like a HA or MAP.

If the CN is not a MN, the source address can be assumed to be the destination address that the MN's applications use to send traffic to the CN. This implies that the source address field in the flow-movement option is the same address that the MN uses as part of the quintuple identifying the connection (i.e. the destination address for the connection, seen by upper layers).

However, if the CN is also a MN, sending BUs, the CN's address is the CoA stored in the MN's binding cache. This is the source address included in the IPv6 header seen by intermediate nodes.

#### 4. Deregistering the Flow movement option

A MN may, at some point in time, decide to deregister the Flow movement option due to connection termination or a change in its IP layer access point. This can be achieved by resending the BU with the status field set to 0xFF.

#### 5. Acknowledging the Flow movement option

The receiver of the Flow movement option MUST acknowledge it in a way that allows the sender to maintain the option's information in its binding update list. If one or more options are accepted, the CN MUST include all the options with the appropriate Status values in the BA.

The acceptance of each flow movement option is independent from the acceptance of the CoA in the BU as well as other options. In other words, the acceptance of the new CoA in a BU does not imply an acceptance of every flow movement option. Hence, the receiver of the BU MUST include all the flow movement options in the BA with an appropriate status value to indicate the acceptance or rejection of each one. This will ensure consistency in the Binding Cache of the receiver and the BU list of the sender. If the receiver of the flow

movement option does not include it in its BA with an appropriate Status code, the sender should assume that the option was not accepted.

### 5.1 Additional Binding Acknowledgement status values

A New BA status value will need to be introduced to support the flow movement feature. The new value is shown below:

- 1 Binding Update accepted, flow movement is not supported.

This implies the rejection of all the Flow movement options. If this code is used, the CN SHOULD NOT include any of the Flow movement options in the reply.

## 6. Notice regarding Intellectual Property Rights

see <http://www.ietf.org/ietf/IPR/ERICSSON-General>

## 7. Acknowledgements

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